In the valley of Kōkei, between the three volcanoes described above, there is a large solfatara. It is situated exactly on the border between the volcano and the Tertiary hill whose slopes rise very steeply opposite the former and rather gently on the other side. Here we are doubtless confronted with a break in the Tertiary range through which the solfatara made its way. It has a considerable area, and many people work there gathering sulphur. Not far off there is a bog from which many hot sulphur springs rise. These springs flow out through a gulley and form a cheerful brook with some water-falls, and here a spa has been built. The surroundings of the Hokuto spa are very pleasant and attractive, and it is now the favorite recreation center for the citizens of the capital of Taihoku, who can reach it after a journey of one and one half hours.

241 on the island work every day of the year. The
461 growing industrial society, however, allows one day of rest each week, and office workers and shopkeepers are accustomed to a long lunch recess in the European fashion.

177 A majority of city dwellers have running water and electric lights. Most families in the cities own sewing machines and bicycles. As the islanders acquire Western conveniences and possessions, their patterns of living take on the configurations common to the occidental world.

526 Sports -- soccer, basketball, and baseball -- are popular among the younger generation. A Formosan basketball team toured the United States and countries in Southeast Asia in 1955. A soccer team from Formosa is to participate in the Olympics in Australia.

524 Mah-jongg and chess, traditional games
517 of the leisured class, have retained their popularity among the older generation. The
517 young favor motion pictures and dancing. Government officials and wealthy persons of
529 other classes take their families to one of the numerous scenic resorts or hot springs in

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517 northern Formosa for a country weekend.
529 Only the poor have little time, money, or leisure for these pastimes. But the workers
517 in the cities amuse themselves by playing upon the hu-ch'in, a two-stringed fiddle, or singing folksongs, as well as granting themselves a short holiday at the time of local festivals. For rural workers, a shopping trip to a nearby city affords the greatest pleasure and provides them with subjects for idle talk when they have opportunity to visit with neighbors.

E. Annual Festivals

527 The primary recreational outlet for the people of Formosa is active participation in public festivals. The majority of Chinese festival days are observed on the island, particularly in the rural districts. The New Year is a time of family reunion as well as a time to propitiate the gods and do reverence to the dead.[5] The festival lasts for fifteen days, and daily offerings are made to the household gods and to the family's ancestors.

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5. The festivals are celebrated according to the lunar calendar, which lags about one month behind the Gregorian calendar.